CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

and the Hawaiian Islands, limiting the bid to \$100,000 a year, was then taken up.

Mr. McRuzs, (rep.) of Cal., moved an amendment reducing that amount to \$75,000, and explained and advocated the first of the control of the control

Negatived.

Amendment was agreed to. The question on the of the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and reveas 63, nays 49; so the bill was passed.

LEAD ESTRICTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

PELIAS, from the conference committee on the act organization of land districts in the Territories, that the House recede from its disagreement to alter amendment, which excluded Utah from the ons of the bill. The motion was agreed to, and therefore, passed. fore, passed. THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Pakis Exposition.

The Senate joint resolution, supplementary to other sets, to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Universal Exhibition at Paris, in 1867, was taken from the Speaker's table, Mr. Banks moved to suspend the rules, so as to let the bill be considered in the House instead of first in Committee of the Whole. He stated that the appropriation in the bill amounted to \$103,000, which, added to the appropriations heretofore made for the purpose, would make the whole amount \$259,000. The rules were not suspended, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

he Whole.

The business on the Speaker's table was at midnight continued as follows:—
The Senate joint resolution concerning the right of the Senate joint resolution concerning the right of the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the iron-clad Orendaga to Mr. George Quinand, of New York, was passed.

The Senate bill concerning the Fire Department of Eashington city was passed.

The Senate bill to regulate disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to the Castoms.

the Customs.

The bill having been read, Mr. Euerr, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Commerce, offered some amendments in matters of detail. The amendments were greed to and the bill passed.

The Senate bill to extend the act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Florida, Louistana and lissouri was passed.

ment of private land claims in Florida, Louisiana and Missouri was passed.

A message from the Senate, at a quarter-past twelve e clock, announced that that body had agreed to the conference report on the Deficiency bill.

Thereupon Mr. Strevers rose, and on the part of the House conference committee, made a report.

Mr. Conkling called attention to the section increasing the salaries of District Judges of the United States in California to \$5,000, in Louisiana to \$4,500, and in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey to \$4,000. He thought it inconsistent that the District Judges in New York should get higher salaries than the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the States.

Mr. JENCKES, (rep.) of R. I. argued that the salaries thus fixed were even too small.

The conference report was agreed to, and thereupon, at ten minutes before one o'clock A. M., the House took a recess until nine o'clock Monday morning.

THE LAW OF RECONSTUCTION.

Bill for the Establishment of Martial Law in ration to Congress.

The following is the so-called Military bill as it passed

Whereas, no legal State governments er adequate pro-ction for life or property now exists in the rebel States f Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, labama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Toxas and Ar-aneas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good der should be enforced in said States until loyal and spublican State governments can be legally established; perefore.

problican State governments can be legally established; herefore,
Be it enacted, &c., That said robe! States shall be dided into military districts, and made subject to the dilitary authority of the United States, as hereinafter entioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First district, North Carolina and South Carolina be second District, Georgia. Alabama and Florida the hird district, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth district, and Louisanas and Texas the Fifth district.

Sac 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to usign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such filter to perform his duties and enforce his authority rithin the district to which he is assigned.

Sac 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer and signed as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, district and violence, and to punish or cause to to punish end all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and

shed all disturbers of the public peace and criminals: a to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jur-liction of-and try offenders, or, when in his judgment may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he sh

affected by this act, except in so far as they may con-flict with its provisions.

Sec. 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel
States shall have formed a constitution and government
in conformity with the constitution of the United States
in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates
elected by the maie citizens of said State twenty-one
years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for
one year previous to the day of such election, except
such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such consuch as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall
be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications
herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such
constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution
shall have been submitted to Congress for examination
and approval, and Congress shall have approved the
same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature,
elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the
amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as
article 18, and when said article shall have become
part of the constitution of the United States, said State
shall be declared emitted to representation in Congress,
and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted
therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law,
and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this
act shall be imperative in said State. Provided that no
person excluded from the privilege of holding office by
said proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of a
convention to frame a constitution for members of
such convention.

Sec. 4, That until the people of the said rebet States

Biatos; nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

Sec. 6. Thas until the people of the said rebei States shall by law be admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any civil governments that may exact therein shall be deemed provisional cely, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount anihority of the Dnited States at any time to abolish, modify, control and supersede the same; and in all elections to any effice under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the first section of this set; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third settled of said constitutional amendment.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

power of the President, as passed over the Executive

The following is the law restricting the appointing power of the President, as passed over the Executive veto on Saturday:—

Section 1. That every person helding any civil office to which be has been appointed by and with the advice and connext of the Secate, and every person who shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall benitted to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as bereinafter provided. Provided that the Secustaries of State, of the Ereasury, of War, of the Many, af the interior, and the Postimeter General and the Attorney 4 oneral, shall hold their offices respectively during the term of the President by whom they may have been appeared inted, and esse mouth thereafter subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

A EC. 2. That when any officer appointed as aforesaid, excepting turcess of the Senate, be shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to be gailty of misconduct in office, or crime, or for any season shall become incapable or leg, thy disquasited to perform its duties, in such case, and in no other, the President may suspend such officer, and dea ignate some suitable person to perform temporarily the Youtes of such office until the next meeting of the Evental, and until the case shall be acted upon by the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action; in the case, and the name of the person so dest, mated to perform the duties of such office; and if the Senate such suspension and the name of the person so dest, mated to perform the duties of such office; and if the Senate such suspension is another person to such office; but if the Senate shall concur in such suspension man advise and consent of the Senate shall concur in such suspension and entended to performing the duties thereof, and not to the office, see suspension the office in the person appointed in his

remain in abeyance without any salary, fees or emoluments attached until the same small be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may lawfully exercise such duties and powers in case of a vacancy in such office.

Sex. 4. That nothing in this set contained shall be construed to extend the term of any office the duration of which is limited by law.

THE TAX BILL.

Washington, March 3, 1867.
The report of the Committee of Conference on the Tax bill fixes the tax on cotton at 214 cents, to go into effect orem is retained, the words "other than window glass" being inserted with an amendment by the Conference tions, and goat, deer, calf, kid, sheep, horse, hog and dog skins, tanned or partially tanned, curried, finished or in the rough, 2½ per centum ad valorem." The Senate recedes from its amendment relieving syrup and molasses from the two

act may be commenced or proceeded with nike manner as if this act had not been passed; and all pomal clauses and provisions in existing law relating to the subjects embraced in this act shall be deemed applicable thereto.

The following articles are added to the present free list:—Atcoholic and ethereal vegetable extracts when sold and used solely for medical purposes; bale rope, seines and netting for seines, twine and lines of all kinds, bar, rod, hoop, band, sheet and plate iron ron of all descriptions, and iron prepared for the manufacture of steel, provided that the exemption shall be confined exclusively to said articles in the state and condition specified in the foregoing enumerations, and shall not be construed as exempting spikes, nails or other manufactures of iron from the taxes now imposed by law; brush blocks, canned and preserved wegetables and fruits, casks, thurns, barrely, wooden brushes all broom handles, tanks and kitts made of wood, including cooperage of all kinds; bungs and plugs, packing boxes, nest boxes, match boxes, whether made of wood or other material; wooden hames, plough beams, split bottom chairs, and turned material for the same unmanufactured, and saddle trees made of wood, and match boxes beretofore made on which a tax has not been paid, cast tron, hollow ware, titined, enameled, japanned or calvanzed clock trivinnings, namely, clock works, clock pillars, sash fastenings for clocks, winding keys, verges and penda lum rods; clothing or articles of dress not specially enumerated, made by sewing, for the wear of men, wemen or children from cloths or fabrics on which a duty has not been paid; cofise mills, coffee grinders and roastors, and apple paring machines; copper bottoms for articles used for domestic and culmary purposes, doors, saab blinds, frames and sills of whatever material, draft, gas and water pipes inside of wood crement frames and handies for saws and back saws, gine and gelatin of all descriptions in a solid state, glue and center bottoms, oil, naptha, benzue or

THE WOOL TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1867. Senate. It is understood to be a compromise between the wool growers and woollen manufacturers:-

A SILL TO PROVIDE INCREASED RIVENUES FROM INFORMED.

Be it enacted and for other princess. Of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, m lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the articles unentioned and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected and control of the alphase goat and other like animals as aforesaid charged thereon into three classes. Committee the duties are controlled the collected of merito blood, immediate or remote, dewn clothing wools, and wools of like character, with any of the proceeding in the United States from Buenos Ayres. New Zezhand, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinsfer described or designated in two and threat characteristics of the collected of the collec

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Sunday the cells of the city prison were filled yesterda by the luckless exiles whom the ruthless edict of the the pale of their city, to seek a Sabbatarian abode among kegs of Jersey lightning. It would excite pity in the breast of any philanthropist to witness the self-abasement of many young men of otherwise respectable appearance who were hauled along unconscious of their disgrace. The closing regulations of the Liquor Dealers' Association is only a shain in practice, as many stores that kept an appearance of suspension from business admitted customers by side and back doors. At the temperance meetings in the evening some of the speakers called attention to the increase of drunkenness and stabbing cases, which they attributed to the inducements offered to rum drinkers from New York by the absence of a stringent Excise law in this city. It was resolved to press the subject on the attention of the Legislature.

MOVEMENT OF CARPENTERS FOR INCREASED WAGES.—The demand of the carpenters of Jersey City for an increase the pale of their city, to seek a Sabbatarian abode among

demand of the carpenters of Jersey City for an increase of wages from \$3 to \$3 50 per diem will go into effect this day. Owing to the briskness of the trade the ma-

20th or November, 1865, the junk shop of Bochm & Samuels, in the Sixth ward, was entered by burglars and robbed of \$200 worth of iron, &c. One of the burglars, George Weiss, was afterwards arrested and convicted of complicity in the affair, while two others escaped. Officer Fischer was recently placed on the lookout for the others, and on Saturday he succeeded in ascertaining that Jacob Horning, one of the two who escaped. It was intended that the Fenians of the district between the place of the insurgents, or a person who became acquainted with their secret, considerable progress would have been made by them in the work they had set before them ere a mintary force could have been opposed to them.

THE FLAN AND ORDER.

It was intended that the Fenians of the district between the progress would have been made by them in the work they had set before them ere a mintary force could have been opposed to them.

THE FLAN AND ORDER. complicity in the affair, while two others escaped, Officer Fischer was recently placed on the lookout for the others, and on Saturday he succeeded in ascertaining that Jacob Horning, one of the two who escaped, was at Governor's Island, where he had endeavored to enlist in the United States service. The officer then visited the island, where he learned that the feilow, not being able to pass an examination, had abscended. The detective did not give up the pursuit, however, but finally found his man hid away in a barn. Horning was taken to Newark on Saturday night, and yesterday morning fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Bay Berdes—The agitation in regard to the

bridge over Newark bay, built and used by the New Jersey Central Railroad, has been again renewed. The Jersey Central Rallroad, has been again renewed. The charter granted by the Legislature provides that the bridge shall be built at right angles; but it is claimed that the company have not so constructed it. Masters of vessels very often refuse to convey freight to Newark owing to the risk sustained of colliding with the bridge, while those who do undertake the passage charge an extra per centage on every ton of treight as "hazard" money. Several vessels have been sunk while on their way to Newark by running against the bridge. It is claimed that if the latter had been built according to the provisions of the charter it would not be such an obstruction to commerce. The Common Council at its last meeting appointed a committee to look after the matter, and a memorial concerning the bridge has been presented to the Legislature.

According to Mr. Harrison's usual luck, the snow storm did not commence last night until long after Steinway Hall was crowded to the significant "standing room only." The twenty-seventh Sunday concert was re-markable principality for the debut of a new planist, a New Haven lady, named Miss Marie Gilbert. She evinced

markable principally for the debut of a new planist, a New Haven lady, named Miss Marie Gilbert. She evinced extraordinary courage in selecting Hiller's F minor concerto with orchestra for her first appearance in public. We are happy to record her success in this trying ordeal. She has strength and decision of touch, excellent technique and good conception, and we have rarely heard a lady give a more spirited interpretation of such an arduous work. She will undoubtedly prove a valuable acquisition to the concert hall. "Farewell, ye Limpid Streams," from Jeptha, Hullep's storm, and "sly Heart Ever Faithful," by Bach, were the vocal pieces, and were all deservedly encored, as they were sung as no other artist in American can sing them.

Carl Rosa played Bott's Adagio religiose and Leonard's Souvenir d'Haydin in his own artistic style, and the orchestra gave selections from Mehut, Reyerbeer, Mozari and Bach. With such concerts and oratories like the Mossinh at the Brooklyn Academy to-night, the progress of music in this country will compare favorably with the most favored European capitals.

A large and most appreciative audience was present at St. Peter's Catholic church, Barclay street (Rev. Father quinn's,) last evening, the occasion being the third of the annual concerts given at this church. The vocalists were the regular choir of the church, with Signor Lotti and Mr. Steins Mrs. Easton was the soprano, Miss Henne the contralto, Signor Lotti the tenor and Mr. Steins the bases soloist. The programme comprised selections from Haydn, Rossini, Mendelssohn, Mercadante, Gordigiani, concone, Clapison and Megri. Signor Lotti tredered the Cigius Animam, from the Stabat Mater very sweetly, and an Ace Maria by Gordigiani, sung by Miss Henne, was given with much artistic skill. Mrs. Easton and Acessina, Wendelssohn, Mercadante, Gordigiani, concone, Clapison and Magri. Signor Lotti redered the Cigius Animam, from the Stabat Mater very sweetly, and an Ace Maria by Gordigiani, sung by Miss Henne, was given with much artisti

FORTRES MOWROE, March 3, 1867.
The gunboat Monongaheia, from Boston, has arrived.
She will releve the frigate Susquehamna.
The steamship Worcester, from Baltimere for Liverpool, put into Hampton roads to-day on account of heavy weather.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

The Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad was sold at ancien to-day to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for \$100,000, subject to encumbrances.

BY THE CABLE TO MARCH

Division and Resignations in the Derby Cabinet.

A WAR IN INDIA.

The Fenian Insurrection in the "Kingdom of Kerry."

ENGLAND.

Cabinet Changes Forced by the Reform

The Colonial Ministers, Earl Carnarvon and Mr. Adderly, the Secretary and Under Secretary, have resigned their positions in the Derby Cabinet for reasons conne ed with the reform question.

The reform bill promised by the government will be

GERMANY.

uted to Parliament on the 11th instant.

Organization of the New Parliament. Bentin, March 2-P. M.

The King of Prussia gives a banquet to the me

IN DIA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, March 2-Evening.

were last quoted at the following rates:-United States five twenty bonds 733, Illinois Central, ex dividend 76 Er.e Railway shares 37

The Frankfort Bourse FRANKPORT, March 3, 1867.
United States bonds closed yesterday at 77. The Liverpool Cotton Market.

advancing tendency. Prices closed firm at 13%d. for estimate, footing up 12,000 bales.

THE FENIANS.

War in the "Kingdom of Kerry"-History o

with their sceret, considerable progress would have been made by them in the work they had set before them ere a military force could have been opposed to them.

He was intended that the Fenians of the district between Killarney and Kenmare should rise in arms on Tuesday night. The order, it is said, came from General O'Connor, and its safe delivery was entrusted to Captain Moriarty—both men whose names have been of late—sesociated with the Fenian movement in Ireland. Captain Moriarty left Cahrictiveen on Tuesday on his mission, taking his seat in the public car which pites between that town and Killarney. Before he reached the latter town a communication was received by Mr Thomas Gallwey, J. P., agent to Lord Castlerosse, informing him of the projected rising, and cantioning him to be on his gnard. Mr. Gallwey was at first disposed to treat the communication as a heax, or at all events to consider that his anonymous friend had merely written of an informace. A passage in the letter, however, arrested his attention. It was to the effect that if the Cahrictiven car were watched a gentleman of American appearance would be found on it—that the gentleman was Captain Morarty, a Fenian officer, and that if the captain were arrested and searched important documents would be found in his possession. Mr. Gallwey lost no time in consulting with Mr. Cruise, the recident magnitute, and Mr. Colomb, the sub-hispector, and it was decided that a party of conductary should be sent to different Captain Morarty if he were in it and bring him into Killarney. The statements of Mr. Gallwey's informative recities to the stitled. The captain was brought prisoner into town.

ELLARSHY IN AN UPROAR.

Up to this perfect tranquility prevailed in Killarney, but the action which was immediately afterwards taken by the magnitures and James Sheelan, who were reinto town.

ELLARSHY IN AN UPROAR.

Up to this perfect tranquility prevailed in Killarney, but the action which was immediately afterwards taken by the ministendary of the propose of the

ambushed in it.

A GOOD POINTION.

It was not, however, so easy an operation as may be supposed. The place has natural advantages which could not be excelled—if they are equalled. The cele-braced Gap of Dunice is situated close to the wood, and this ravine a few brave men could keep against hundreds. At each end of the wood a body of one hundred and fifty men of the Forty-eighth and Sixth regiments were placed to prevent the escape of the insurgents. During the nicht the latter presented themselves frequently, and attempted to gase the guard, but were discovered and afteren best. Yesterday, until an advanced hour in the floracce. the irody remaped steadily on the watch.

gazed, and conflicting statements were given of the result.

Pinally it became known that the Fonians were not in the wood and that they had sliently made their escape from it and passed over the mountains to Kenmare, After it was found that they had decamped the wood was searched, and two swords were found in it. Before, however, they quitted their first bivonac, Sir Alfred Hosford had an opportunity of judging for himself what material his men would have to contend against. However out in the direction of the Toomes, dressed in civilian's clothes, and was thus enabled to approach softiciently near them to form a factering opinion of their personal physique and military training.

At Kennare.

While the troops stated were watching the deserted wood information reached Killarney that a larger body of Fenians had risen in the neighborhood of Kenmare, and a strong force was promptly despatched in that direction on cars. And almost immediately following this information further news was received that a large body of insurgents were marching on Cahirciveen and Killergiin. A mounted messenger was instantly despatched after the troops that had taken the road to Kenmare, and, in compliance with the orders he delivered, they returned into town and marched on to Killorgiin. Up to the time of writing this, I cannot state anything positively respecting the movements of the insurgents or the frome.

The former have been met in two or three bodies, their total strength being estimated at one thousand men.

their total strength being estimated at one thousand men.

WELL ARMED AND DRILLED.

They are fully armed—in fact, some of them have been seen to carry two maskers, the extra arms being of coarse intended for any Fenians who may join their ranks.

They are described as young men whose ages principally vary from twenty-one to twenty-six years; they march, it is said, with the precision and compactness of trained soldiers. As yet they have not got many adherents, though it is confidently stated that if they should hold out a little while longer their ranks will be considerably asymented.

No sooner did it become known that they were in the Toomies Wood, some young men from Killaruey disappeared from the town, and, ramor has it, jound them. A large number of young men left Cahirciveen also to join them, and I understand that those adherents went armed. The seizure of the Kells coasiguard station could scarcely be called an attack, as the insurgents only quietly took possession of the arms there without using violence to any other men except one who offered resistance.

using violence to any other men except one who onered resistance.

The wounded officers.

The circumstances under which the mounted policeman Dugan was shot are also different from what they appeared. He, as is known already, was carrying despatches from Kiliorghin to Cahirciveae, when he was met by a party of Fenians, who ordered him to deliver them up He faithfully discharged his duty, and refused to do so. Some words passed between them, and during the verbal altercation he was observed to put his hand on his pistol. One of the insurgents, incensed at the unfortunate man's temerity, suddenly fired the contents of his rife at him, and the ball struck him in the hip and passed through the body. The unfortunate man was taken by some of the peasantry into Kiliorgin, where his wound, which it is feared will prove tatal, was dressed by Dr. Sugrue.

All the police around the districts of Kiliarney are concentrated in the town. Some of the local gentry still remain at the hotel, but as there are military billetted there now no necessity exists for the presence of the police. Movements of troops still continue. A large proportion of them spent the evening in scouring the mountains in pursuit of the insurgents.

I have not heard that they have made any arrests; and if the current rumors be credited it is not likely that the young man o'Connor who commands the Fenians will allow his men to be arrested. He has the character of being a brave, resolute soldier, who served with distinction in the American army, and that he will make his band of followers—to use the words of an old song—'conquer or de." O'Connor is said to be as great an artist in personal desguises as Stephens himself, and though moving about the county for many months past, he ail through eiuded the vigilance of the police, who were most desirous to meet him. He is by brith a Kerryman.

valentia is reported to be in a great state of excitement.

For of some equainted have been them ere of the ere of them ere of them ere of them ere of them ere of the ere

The military who vent out in pursuit have not returned.

I understand no report has been received from them.

MALLOW, Friday, Feb. 15—1:35 A. M.

No sign or nows of any disturbance here.

The Fourteenth regimint are gone to Cork. 600 men of Seventy-first light infantry and of the I welfth inners arrived here at nine o'eleck last night and are billetted in the town.

The Sixtish rides are gone to Killarney.

There has not been any duffict with the troops.

Telegraphic communication to Trafee perfect.

CORRECTION—REPORTED SUCIDE OF AN ARMY OFFICER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR Of THE HERALD.

It is due to the hitherto untarnished name of the young army officer whose death has been noticed in the press of the last fortnight b give full and truthful particulars. First Lieutenant Africation of the time of his decease. He was under arrest for breach of military discipline. The testinony of his commanding officer, Brovet Major Henry E. Shith, Captain of Twentyfirst United States infantry, with the unqualified assertion of Major F. E. Gibbs, FirstUnited States infantry, who were in Richmondat the time, proves conclusively:—That Lieutenant Sewlin had not the remarked to a friend who bade his good-night at half-past ten o'clock on the evening previous to his decease, by the same medicine in connection with his sudden death; that it was not in the verdict of the jury that he came to his death by his ewn act but from as overdose of laudanum; that he was buried with the highest military heaver, four officers of his sweet of his death by his ewn act but from as overdose of laudanum; that he was buried with the highest military heaver, four officers of his sweet of his death by his ewn act but from as overdose of laudanum; that he was buried with the highest military heaver, four officers of his sweet of his death by his ewn act but from as overdose of laudanum; that he was buried with the highest military heaver, four officers of his sweet of his death by his ewn act but from as overdose of laudanum; that he was buried with the highest military heaver, four officers and haddened him to his fate. He was overdose of laudanum; that he was buried with the highest military heaver, four of his commanders and to sleep well, preparatory to his trial on the more was not one with thought or spoke of suicide in connection with his sudden death; that it was not in the verdict of the jury that he came to his death by his ewn act but from as overdose of laudanum; that he was buried with the highest military heaver, four of his manner was helicage, and haddened heaver.

P. I. KING, Counselers At

own reviment being sent for from Petersburg, and four of the Eleventh United States infantry acting as pall bearers; that no shadow rests upon his well earned reputation as an officer of gallantry and of honor, but that rebel malice and rebel falsehood are conspicuous in this foul attempt to sully the memory of a high toned, generous hearted soldier of the Union. Lieutenant Newlin had not yet reached his twenty-second birthday. He entered the volunteer service as second lieutenant; was promoted for gallantry on the field after his first fight at Fredericksburg, was under eighteen when he won his commission as full captain at Chancellorsville, where he was wounded. He was noticed for conspicuous bravery at Petersburg, and was mustered out at the close of the hottest battles in the army of the Potomac, and was commissioned in the regular service through the most distinguished testimonials, his name standing twenty-second on the list of the first applicants who were rewarded with commissions. He has gone to his rest and to his God, to whose goodness and tender mercy he is lovingly and sorrowfully restrated.

Died.

Died.

McDonough.—On Sunday, March 3, Francis J. McDonough, aged 32 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from in late residence, No. 803: Third avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

RUFESCHT.—In Hoboken, on Sunday, March 3, Marie. Elies Threness Represent, youngest child of Wilhelm and Marianne Ruprecht, aged 8 months.

WAITE.—In this city, on Sunday, March 3, E JULIET, daughter of Judge Shas W. Waite, of Petersburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her uncle. John C. Baxter, No. 156 West Forty-ninthstreet, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

[For Other Deaths See Sixth Page.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 3, 1867. Arrived.

Steamship Gen Grant, Couch, New, Orleans, Feb 24, with mides and passengers, to H B Gromwell & Co. Steamship Merrimac, Van Sice, New Orleans, Feb 24, 8 AM, and SW Pass 25th, H AM, with mides and passengers, to C K Jacrison. March 1, 10 AM, lat 27 30, 10n 80 06, exchanged signals with steamship Cuba, stearing SWW, same day, 1.20 PA, bark L E Hotbrook, steering NNE, 24, lat 37, lon 74 09, saw one of the Pretic Mail steamers, steering S. Steamship Gen Barnes, Morton, Suyannah, 63 hours, with Brig Edsapses .

des &c, to Funch, Meincke & Weiner
Brig Isabella (Br), Morgan, Para Feb 2, with rubber,
Brig Isabella (Br), Morgan, Para Feb 2, with rubber,
Brig Mary Ann (Br), Bartaby, Kingston, Ja. 32 days, with
Brig Mary Ann (Br), Bartaby, Kingston, Ja. 32 days, with
aswood, &c, to C A DeWolf.

Campbell, Curacoa, 17 days, with

Briz Velocity (Br.) Darrell. Clenfuegos, 25 days, with sugar, to barrell & Nash. Sti in company with bark J W Holbrook, for New York.

Brig flumming Brid (Br.), Earle, Trinidad, 16 days, with sugar and molasses, to J F Whitney & Co. Had heavy wenther north of Hatteras, split sails, &c.

Briz Elmma Ives (Br.), Laraway, St Jago, 20 days, with sugar and molasses, to Moss & Ward. 18th inst, off the east end of cuba. spoke Br brig Victoria Amelia: brought on 4 of crew of Br ship Conqueror, of Swanses, from St Jago for Swanses, which was wrecked on the 14th of Feb on Fortune Island, Feb 24, lat 2508 W, ion 74 50 W, spoke brig Robens, of Bangor.

Brig Nelle, —, Santa Cruz, 17 days, with sugar and molasses, to Roche Bros & Coffey, Lat 25 30, ion 69 20, spoke such Subos, from Machias for Clenfuegos.

Brig Wild Pidgeon, Johnson, Nassau, 9 days, with mdse, to Joseob Ences.

Schr Vicksburg, McCormick, Kingston, Ja, I5 days, with gowed, to A H solomon.

Schr Sarah R Smith 10 Provincetown), Cook, Gonaives, 20 days, with coffee, &c, to Sirett, Son & Co. Had heavy weather, lost deck load, sails, &c.

Schr Keckuk (of Machias), Small, Clenfuegos, 25 days, with sugar, &c, to Simoson & Clapp.

Schr P B Amierson, Clark, Portland, Cl.

Below.

Foreign Ports.

CHENFURGOT, Feb 15—In port brig Anna D Jordan, for New York soon.
PARA, Feb 2—In port brigs Wm Nash, for NYork, ready;
Salina, and Bertha Reinstorff, disg. For other Shipping News see Seventh page.

A REXTRACT
OF THE REPORT TO THE NEW YORK ACADEMY
OF MEDICINE PRESENTED AT THE LAST MEETING
BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE PRESE
ENTRY
OF THIS MEDICAL INSTITCTION FOR THE
EXAMINATION OF HOPP'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH:—

contains in comparison with them, and they feel justified in

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Do., Breakfast Plates, per dozen.
1 75
Do., Tea Plates, per dozen.
1 75
Prench Cut Gobbets, per dozen.
1 50
French Cut Gobbets, per dozen.
2 38
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